



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Professor Salvador Luria is congratulated by President Jerome Wiesner after public announcement of Luria's grant from the National Cancer Institute.

MIT awarded \$4 million for new research center

By Paul Schindler

Dr. Salvador Luria, Sedgwick professor of Biology, Nobel prize winner, Institute professor, and long-time political activist will head a new Center for Cancer Research at MIT.

The Center will receive at least \$4.4 million from the National Cancer Institute, and \$1.8 million from the Institute. It will be located in four floors of E18 (the Ford Building) which will be remodelled starting in January. Occupancy is expected by the fall of 1973.

The money from the National

Cancer Institute will be used for renovations and operating costs. The \$1.8 million from MIT will be used primarily for renovation work, and, according to MIT Corporation Chairman Howard Johnson, will be raised as a special part of the Institute's development effort. Johnson told *The Tech* that the Center will represent an "important set of new objectives" for MIT.

Luria told *The Tech* that he expects the level of student participation, both graduate and undergraduate, to be "about the same as in the rest of the Institute," with provision made in the operating budget for ten graduate student research associates, and lab space available for undergraduates on a space and supervision available basis (similar to the current basis in the Biology department, he stated). He said there will eventually be some subjects offered by Center members.

Luria noted that the Center will result in eleven new faculty members coming to MIT by the fall of 1975, with one or two current staff members rounding

out the staff. All the new Center members will get joint appointments, at both the department they specialize in (such departments as nutrition and chemistry will probably be represented, in addition to biology) and the Center.

"We will need much more than the grants we now have in order to get going," Luria stated. At least \$500,000 in research grants will be needed annually, as the grants promised to date will only cover basic equipment and part of the faculty salaries.

Luria contended that a long term program will be needed, saying that, "Despite the concepts and research tools that 25 years of cancer research have developed, cancer research is not ready for a crash-program approach." This will result in a combined focus by the Center, on both research and training.

The Center will approach a number of research problems at the molecular biology level, and will be divided into four major areas: virus research, cell biology, immunology and cell development.

MIT views all-year schedule

By Lee Giguere

A year-round academic calendar may be in the offing for MIT.

The possibility of a switch from MIT's predominantly September to June schedule with an upgrading of summer activities was discussed by both the Academic Council and the Committee on Educational Policy last in spring 1972. According to Vice President Kenneth R. Wadleigh the discussion was prompted by an "intensive study of summer operations," including the impact on Physical Plant and Housing and Dining, undertaken by the Analytic Studies Group.

Wadleigh, who is serving as a focal point in the administration for discussion of the year-round concept, has talked with more than 75 Faculty members about year-round operation, and in addition, has visited the campuses of several other universities which have made the move to year-round operation. He has already met with the Graduate Student Council (GSC) and will soon be visiting with undergraduate groups to hear their views on the question. Last week, he discussed some of his findings with *The Tech*.

The only area where Wadleigh was able to identify clear-cut financial gains from year-round operation was in the category of Housing and Dining. Currently, these facilities are under-utilized during the summer; full summer

utilization could bring in additional revenue of between 1/3 and 3/4 million dollars, "depending upon the split in occupancy between regular students and special program participants" (according to a working paper Wadleigh circulated in October).

In other areas, though, the situation could be very different. In fact, Wadleigh emphasized that it would cost MIT money as it began the switch — "risk money" will be needed, he predicted, to finance the sort of programs which might make summer operation attractive to students and faculty.

Perhaps one of the most troublesome and expensive hindrances to summer operation lies with the fact much of MIT's physical plant is not air-conditioned. None of MIT's student living areas and 55% of its classrooms are not air-conditioned — a fact which could greatly reduce the attractiveness of a summer at MIT. In addition, he also notes that many of the older laboratories and faculty offices are not air-conditioned.

Finally, Wadleigh predicted that the increase in student enrollment and shift in patterns of time at MIT which year-round operation implies would require additional financial aid resources. For example, if some students chose to take advantage of the calendar change to complete their degrees in three years,

by studying during the summer, there would have to be an adjustment of their financial aid allowance to offset the loss of summer income.

Mere administrative and physical plant efficiency are not dictating the consideration of a new calendar; Wadleigh emphasized that the experience of other institutions where the shift was made for such reasons indi-

Chinese arrive in Boston

A delegation of scientists from The Republic of China are now in Boston to visit the various educational and research institutions here.

The group of twelve scientists arrived at Logan Airport on Saturday and were welcomed by the chairman of MIT's physics department, Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf and the provost of MIT, Dr. Walter A. Rosenblith. Weisskopf has been designated the group's Boston area host. Harvard also had representatives in the airport greeting group, including Harvey Brooks, dean of engineering and applied science and Jerome Cohen of the Harvard Law School.

The visiting group was headed by Dr. Shih-chang Pei, Director of the Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. His most recent paper, published in 1965, was on the significance of bionics.

The deputy head of the Delegation is Chieh-fu Pai, member

of the Scientific and Technical Association Presidium and the Peking Municipal Bureau of Science and Technology. The other members of the delegation are Wen-yu Chang, a specialist in high energy physics, Jen-yuan Ch'ien, one of China's leading polymer scientists, Shih-ch'uan Hu, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institutes of Biochemistry in Shanghai, Fusheng Li, currently the Deputy of the External Equipment Laboratory of the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chao-hsiang Hsu, secretary of the delegation, and four Chinese interpreters.

According to Joel Orlen, assistant to the Provost, the group of scientists has been on a busy travel schedule for some time. They have already been in Europe, and have some travelling left to do after their visit to Boston before they return home.

The group therefore has limited energy, and tries to avoid evening engagements. They are concentrating on their primary purpose for making the trip: visiting institutions and looking for areas of scientific endeavor in which future worthwhile exchanges might be made. As of press time on Monday, there was no plan for the Chinese delegation to meet either students or the student press during their tour of MIT today (the group saw Harvard yesterday).

The group has had some free time: they were given Saturday off to rest. Sunday, they were taken on a bus tour of Boston, Cambridge, Lexington, Concord and the LINAC at Middleton.

On Sunday night, the Communist Chinese visitors were the guests of honor at a joint reception sponsored by MIT, Harvard, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at 111 Memorial Drive (the President's House).

Literature cuts staff due to tighter budget

By Mike McNamee

Due to budget cuts in the Humanities Department, part of an Institute-wide budget cut (see story, page 4), the Literature Section has terminated the contracts of five junior faculty members.

Assistant Professor Mike Miller, Lecturer Barbara Sirota, and Instructors Janet Horowitz, Peter Herman, and Ruth Perry received identical letters from Department Head Richard M. Douglas last Friday (December 1 is MIT's deadline for notifying faculty about reappointment). They were told, "the terms of your current appointment, ending on June 30, 1973, have to stand. If a vacancy should open up in the spring, you would be eligible for reappointment, but at this time no assur-

ance of reappointment is possible."

The firings came as a surprise, as the senior faculty of the section was not notified of the need to dismiss a minimum of three junior faculty members until the evening of November 29, giving them less than 48 hours to decide who to fire. The firings were a result of a 3.3% budget cut in the Department of Humanities and uncertainty about the future of the experimental freshman programs, which will be up for review before the CEP this spring. The programs pay part of the salaries of five members of the Humanities faculty who work in them.

News of the department's intention to release at least three of the junior faculty was made (please turn to page 3)



photo by Dave Green

The Solomons Dance Company, a New York Dance Troupe, performed in the lobby of building 7 again last Friday (Their previous performance was last spring).

Budweiser Brewing Chart

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Literature faces budget and staff cutbacks

(continued from page 1)

public when Assistant Professor Mike Folsom, who was to represent Miller in the senior faculty meeting Wednesday, was given a copy of the letter Douglas sent to the senior

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

faculty. Douglas, according to Assistant Professor Patsy Cummings, "wanted to terminate all nine of the first-year contracts in Lit, then rehire any of them he needs next year. The senior faculty,

however, cut the number to five."

Douglas defended his actions in the firings as being necessary. He said that Humanities had cut its operating expenses as far as possible; the Department has no laboratory funds to fall back on, and "it had to be people," he said. "What really bugs me," he added, "is that the junior faculty and students in the Literature Section think that that section is being picked on. The whole Institute is undergoing a budgetary cut - I'm sure that these five people aren't the only ones whose contracts have been terminated." (Subsequent investigation by *The Tech* on December 1 did not turn up any other terminations in the School of Humanities; lack of time prevented our checking all 25 MIT departments). "This [the financial squeeze] is really nationwide, not just the Literature Section at MIT," Douglas said. "The History Section has lost more people over the last three years than Literature; we cannot cut the Music or Anthropology faculties, because enrollment is increasing in those sections. The budget cut had to come somewhere, and it had to be Literature."

Most of the Literature Section apparently disagrees with Douglas; these actions have drawn considerable protest from the literature faculty and students. Separate statements were issued by the students and junior faculty, attacking MIT for paying lip service to humanities while cutting its budget and endangering "the process of humanizing [which] requires small classes and an innovative curricula." "With no more attention than humanities gets anyway," one student said, "it's like cutting 3.3% of nothing."

The anger of the Literature Section seems to be directed equally toward the Institute for cutting the budget and Douglas for choosing this way to make the cut. "MIT is talking up humanities while it's strangling us," said Sandy Kaye, another Assistant Professor in Literature. "We went through months of meetings to hire these people,

and now they're dismissing them after they've been here three months." "I don't think that the administration cares about anything but visibility in humanities," a student said. "We need small classes and close teacher-student contact to make humanities effective. Instead, they're taking teachers away from us."

"These people have been treated pretty shabbily," said Cummings. "Even though Douglas beat the deadline, it's too late for them to start looking for another job. They may be rehired at the last minute if the money comes through; but Douglas hasn't even promised them their jobs back if he can afford to hire them. Also, I'm not so sure that we've cut operating expenses as far as we can. I can think of some programs that could be cut." Cummings claimed that the way the people were chosen to be fired was almost random: "When several people were hired last year, some were made assistant professors and the rest lecturers and instructors. It didn't seem important then, but now it's the lecturers and instructors that are in danger of being fired." The

junior faculty members deny that the budget will be strained if the fired people are kept as, they say, several literature faculty members will be on leave next year.

Chancellor Paul Gray told *The Tech* that the administration realized that the Humanities Department had no outside means of support (such as sponsored research) and adjusted the Department's budget accordingly. He made no comment on the firings, except to say that such letters may be common in MIT's budgetary crisis, and that he didn't think the firings were especially significant.

Professor Wayne O'Neil, head of the Literature Section, felt that the section was facing a threat in that Harold Hanham, who has been appointed to replace retiring Dean of the School of Humanities Robert L. Bishop, is known to favor the social sciences over the humanities.

The Institute, like other universities, requires all departments to complete its final recommendations for reappointment for everyone on annual contract by December 1 each year. It is always an awkward date, a dreadful date, and it always comes too early.

These decisions have been complicated further this year by the fact that all three experimental programs in the freshman year are to be reviewed by the CEP during the spring in order to determine whether they will be dropped or continued. Five members of the department are involved in these programs in varying degrees. The cancellation of even one of them would affect both the departmental budget and the staffing of the core curriculum.

Like all other departments, laboratories and other divisions of the Institute, Humanities for the third year is required again to reduce its general budget, this time by 3.3%. Although the figure is smaller than last year's, and smaller than the 5% that seems to prevail at so many other private institutions, it nonetheless compels the reduction in that amount.

For these reasons, I have no other choice than to say that because we cannot assure you of reappointment for 1973-1974, the terms of your current appointment, ending on June 30, 1973, have to stand.

If a vacancy should open up in the spring, you would be eligible for reappointment, but at this time no assurance of reappointment is possible. I can only add that I share the distress of your colleagues over the necessity of having to write this letter at all. It is being sent to four other junior members of the section, in identical form. Of these the section will be able to reappoint at least two, possibly three people. The contingencies, as I said, involve both the review of the three experimental programs and the budget cut assigned to the department.

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BEAM SHOP

Deficit VI: cuts for three years running

By Paul Schindler

On November 19 of last year, on this page, I asked the question: "When is a cut not a cut?" One of the new answers might be: when it can be absorbed without major damage at the school level. But what about the departmental level, where the buck stops?

MIT for the second time under Wiesner and Gray and the fourth time in four years, is cutting its budget. For some people, the crunch is finally here; for others, it is around the corner unless this is nearly the end of the budget cutting process. One school dean said "Two or three more years of this and we'll really be hurting." The goal of the central administration, according to Chancellor Paul Gray, is to prevent that from happening.

Progress to date

"The bottom of the barrel is plainly in sight," Gray stated last week, "in some places we have cut almost to the bone." Still, he characterized any concrete discussion of the nature of the cuts to be made by each school as "awkward" and probably "meaningless."

At this point in the budget cycle, the Chancellor has talked to the five academic deans in person, and sent each of them a followup letter describing the kind of "target cuts" he would like them to consider. These are phrased in a very careful manner, asking the dean to respond to a question which says "If you had to cut x dollars, how would you do it?" A priority list is set up, and cuts are limited to those things which will not substantially reduce the effectiveness of any department.

Until now, according to Gray, these cuts have been restricted to the areas which might be termed "excess," interesting and worthwhile areas which just were not critical to the functioning of a department. Any more cuts, he fears, may cause the Institute to abandon important things it has done in the past.

For this year, the budget is still in the "first round." The deans have seen their department heads, and are in the process of making up lists as to what might be cut with the least effect. It is probably easier than the similar task which they faced last year because the total of targeted cuts has been reduced from about \$3 million to about \$1.5 million. The average cuts overall will be in the 2-3% range, with as many as six or eight departments taking no cuts at all, and some getting cuts as large as 4 or 5%.

At this point, such phrases as "six or

eight [unnamed] departments," or "things it has done in the past," may stick in your mind. They lack specificity. Today, no one really knows what departments or what programs will get what cuts, no one who might know is willing to speculate, publicly. It is the same psychology that keeps salary figures secret; by not telling all, the administration reserves a high degree of flexibility without offending or upsetting any specific entity (in this case, department or school; in the case of salaries, professors). It is very probably the proper mode of operation for a private university with limited resources to allocate.

In spite of all this work, the total FY74 budget (the budget for Fiscal Year 1974, which ends in June of that year) will be slightly larger than the FY73 budget. But, as Gray noted, "You can't compare budget numbers from year to year without asking how they were arrived at." After all, according to Stuart Cowen, MIT's controller, it would take a two million dollar annual cut and no growth for the Institute budget to stay even (due to inflation, built-in increases, and other non-controllable costs).

This year's 2½% cut in the academic departments will be more than wiped out by the 5% overall increase in salaries; in this case cuts will not offset increases. In General and Administrative areas (G&A) and physical plant, the cuts will effectively offset the increases. Overall, the budget this year will be nearly the same as last year's, in the final analysis. Last year, the budget was smaller than the year before, by the time all things were considered.

The G&A cuts have not yet been discussed. They include central administrators and their support staff, and such functions as Institute Information Service, and the Dean for Student Affairs. Last year, they took a proportionately larger cut than academia did. Chances are good that they will take a larger cut again this year.

Preliminary discussions have been carried on in the PP areas, according to Vice-President for Operations Philip Stoddard. While he hesitated to characterize his budget target in percentage terms, Stoddard did tell *The Tech* that his cut would be less than last year but still "substantial." He also noted that the Chancellor had asked him to project cuts in much the same fashion as the academic deans; decide what might be cut to reach this goal, and explain what effect it would have on service. Stoddard is in the midst of that process now.

Tuition and D-Labs

Gray discussed the effect of D-Lab divestment, both on the budget process and on tuition. He noted that the Institute is still figuring on absorbing a first year "step-function" drop of \$2 million in FY74, and a "steady-state" reduction in income of \$1 million per year after this. (The figures are likely to be accurate, as they were the results of negotiations with the federal government.) Gray noted, when asked, that there were several ways to raise the extra needed income, including attempts to get a higher return on investments (which total about \$89 million) and an effort to raise unrestricted gift money income sufficiently to cover the new gap.

One method that would not be used would be a tuition increase. Tuition, according to Gray, would be "insensitive" to D-Lab divestment. It will, he noted, probably continue to rise at a rate of four to five percent a year as long as the nation is faced with an overall inflation rate at that level. Such a rate has its major effect on MIT in terms of salaries, which are currently going up about 5% per year. Since a large majority of the Institute's expenses are salary or salary based, salary boosts have a large effect.

Who gets cut?

"The cuts were not uniform last year, and they will be even less uniform this year," according to Gray. Across the board cuts are anathema to the Chancellor, who spends a great deal of his time trying to decide who can take the cuts and who can't.

In spite of the effort involved, he refused to reveal the "cutting order" of the schools. He referred to the statement which he made last year (*The Tech*, November 19, 1971) when the same question arose: "That's getting too close to the kind of information whose widespread publication would not be beneficial to the Institute, in my opinion."

This year, he also asked, "What is the point of such an exercise?" He said that anyone could speculate on the cutting order, based on publicly available enrollment, endowment, school size, and departmental research figures, and his own stated cutting policy, and probably come up with an accurate estimate of which schools were cut most, and which were cut least.

The Tech engaged in such an exercise last year, based on discussion with the academic deans. This year, only one dean would talk numbers, so in fairness to him he will not be singled out. The only thing

known for certain is that the maximum cut, at the school level, was about 3%, or half of last year's maximum.

School of Architecture and Urban Planning

Dean William Porter told *The Tech* that he had been given a target that was "smaller than the largest" this year, or about the same as his cut of last year (in the area of two or three percent). Porter contended that the budget targets, if met in his school, might well have a "substantial" effect in both of its departments.

The most likely candidates for cutting are the newer programs, some of an experimental nature, which the school has offered. Porter stated that if he were not able to get new curriculum development funding during FY74, it would not only mean no new programs, it would mean the curtailment of some existent programs. It is still too early to say if any program will disappear entirely, he added.

If the gradual cuts continue, Porter foresaw an eventual series of problems in his department. "It is easy to predict what goes first: the icing. But it is very important icing. We are committed to keeping our central faculty and our support of majors intact." Elimination of extra programs, Porter believes, would eliminate participation by non-majors and "fringe characters," who give the department some contact with the ongoing processes in an urban area.

More so than any other dean, Porter feels he is already facing the bottom of the barrel.

School of Engineering

Dean Alfred Keil believes that it "wouldn't be fair to reveal the distribution of cuts" within his school. He would only characterize his overall cut as "not as much as last year's," and "less than the projected salary increases."

No programs will disappear, he added, but some vacancies which might appear in the coming year will not be filled.

"The shoe has begun to pinch" in some departments, according to Keil, with some programs getting by on less in their peripheral support areas. Departments with drastic enrollment drops (such as XVI), expect to have their tuition income drop, while others, such as Ocean Engineering or Civil Engineering, which are growing, changing, and getting a lot of research work in, can be expected to receive little or no cut.

As specific areas within departments grow less important, in societal as well as student interest, they will be pruned. Money will be channeled instead into growth areas whose future is ahead of them, not behind them. If growth is justifiable, it will be allowed.

As the oldest, best endowed school, Engineering is probably being asked for larger cuts, but not cuts so large as to decimate any particular program.

School of Humanities and Social Science

Dean Robert Bishop said he had been asked to propose cuts that are "about the same as the average overall, perhaps a little less." He predicted that no program now being operated would vanish entirely, but added that the departments of the school had not yet made their full responses. (Bishop is a lame duck dean, to be succeeded by the already named dean-designate Harold Hanham next July.)

Does humanizing begin at home?

By Michael McNamee

Humanities at MIT have always had it rough. What with the prevalent attitude of Tech tools that their eight humanities courses are a burden to be borne — an obstacle to true learning — and the vision of the Humanities Department the administration and many faculty members seem to have — that of a service department carrying out the task of making an MIT education moderately liberal — it's little wonder that many of the folks in Building 14 often seem a little paranoid. Thus, they often react quite strongly to what they might see as attacks from outside, such as the recent budget cut in the department, which "necessitates" the firing of three junior faculty members of the Literature Section.

But are they really so wrong in being suspicious of persecution? After all, it wasn't very long ago that MIT finally got around to recognizing the humanities as a separate discipline, theoretically equal to EE and Chem and Physics and all the rest, by granting the department permission to give degrees. In many ways, the attitudes around the Institute haven't changed at all: humanities majors are widely believed to be those who couldn't hack engineering or science curricula, and the humanities faculty still devotes a larger percentage of its time to teaching core subjects than any other department. All for lower salaries and fewer benefits — how many secretaries have you seen in Building 14 lately?

All this has led to a department plagued with problems and dissents, es-

pecially in the older sections — Literature and History — which seem to have many more problems in fulfilling their roles than the up-and-coming Music and Anthropology sections. Departures (voluntary and otherwise) have been rife, and those who stay are often embittered by the frustrations of trying to humanize a technological entity such as MIT. As one observer put it last year (*The Tech*, May 19, 1972): "The Institute can boast one of the most distinguished ex-faculty in history of any school in the country" — most of whom have not been replaced for budgetary reasons. It seems that, for humanists, MIT is a nice place to be from.

None of this is new: it's been said often in reports of commissions and by independent observers. Unfortunately, the present situation in the Literature Section isn't new, either: people have been fired before for budgetary reasons, although not on such a scale. But never before have the faculty and students of a section risen up over such firings like the Literature Section has. In doing so, they are attacking the basic attitudes the Institute has about humanities.

"It's the responsibility of the Humanities faculty to teach in small sections and to try to establish close contact with students," Assistant Professor of Literature Patsy Cummings said on the issue. "Most of the faculty know their students as more than evaluation forms, even those in core classes. When they cut the Humanities budget, and people are fired, we lose that contact with students as class

size goes up. You can teach Calculus in sections of forty; you can't teach humanities that way." Other faculty members commented bitterly on the Institute's preference for "making the books balance, rather than think about people."

What can the administration do about the situation? Can they rightfully give the Humanities Department a deferment from the general Institute-wide budget cut? It would seem to some that, in all fairness, this could not be done; however, it seems more likely to me that it must be done. The Humanities Department, for all its surface equality, is seldom recognized as an equal partner in the job of education at MIT. The department cannot afford to have its budget cut; and I do not mean that they can't get along with fewer staples and paper clips, I am saying that the future of humanistic education at MIT may well be threatened. The loss of three faculty members in the department may not be tragic, but it is a bad precedent to set. The administration, if it is to stand by its commitments to humanize MIT, cannot allow itself to set that precedent.

Does the MIT Council for the Arts meeting in elegant ballrooms in New York do more to humanize MIT than improving the core humanities curricula or offering better quality electives or does humanizing, like charity, begin at home? A lot of people in and around the Department of Humanities may well be asking themselves that as the budget fight goes on.

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Notes from inside the learning machine

By V. Fanckewicz, M. Langdon,
M. Lee, M. Renyak, M. Richie,
D. Rushton, and S. Swigart

(MIT's three experimental freshman programs are to be reviewed by the CEP this year. This article, written by seven of the students participating in it, discusses the Freshman Project Year [formerly USSP], one of these programs. —Editor)

Rumor has it that in the musty old building on Vassar Street, among the files of ROTC, the old inventions of USSP, and the cobwebs, an intriguing experiment is underway. A group of students has been seen surrounding a strange, inflated, polyethylene balloon that closely resembles a tetrahedral house; or they may meet ritualistically around a machine that whirs and clucks and is completely shrouded in black cloth. Meetings have been held between these same students and a number of MIT's faculty where the conversation has been about such seemingly unrelated topics as Camus, cable television, and "Dr. Faustus." Sometimes they won't appear on the streets of

Cambridge until midnight mumbling oaths about "those crazy physics problems."

On closer examination, we find that, in reality, all this is a project under the auspices of the Education Research Center with support from the Architecture and Engineering Schools. It operates under the name of Freshman Project Year, and its purpose is to give freshmen an alternative to the standard freshman program. For the student who is not sure where he is heading, it offers the chance to use the basic physics, chemistry, and mathematics in a variety of fields and hopefully give him new direction for the future. For the student who feels he knows where he's going it provides an opportunity to start doing some work related to his field of interest at the freshman level, and he works in a program that, unlike many others of this sort, has some structure.

The students presently enrolled have an abundance of resources to draw upon, both physical and intellectual. For their

use, in addition to individual work areas, they have a chemistry lab, electronics lab, complete workshop facilities, a small library, and a PDP-7 computer complete with scope, all available for use on a 24 hour basis. Any other facilities that a student would like to make use of are readily available without the "red-tape" that is usually the curse of the interested student. The other major resource available to these freshmen is the faculty. Coming from a number of departments (Architecture, Engineering, Aeronautics and Astronautics, Urban Planning, and Humanities) as well as from the Education Research Center they provide varied backgrounds and interests for the students. Because they do not normally teach freshman courses, they come to the teaching of the freshman requirements with a new and lively perspective.

During the first semester, the students were involved mostly with four blocks of intensive study, each of six weeks duration. During the first half they took up a unit on growth, studying problems in

urban design and planning, and were involved in such projects as the simulation of populations on a computer and a time lapse study of mold growth (that strange machine that whirs and clucks). The other unit in the first six weeks was a series of structure lectures in which students learned Newtonian mechanics applied to the analysis of structures and the theory of elasticity. The theory learned in the lectures was applied in a lab where students experienced for themselves the building of simple structures, highlighted by the design and construction of a pneumatic house that really was a tetrahedral polyethylene balloon. During the second half of the term the units offered are "Earthquakes and Man," and Energy. Running concurrently with these intensive study blocks are a writing workshop, a course on the use of the shop, a continuing calculus seminar, and a seminar for all students and faculty in which topics in the humanities relating to the students' studies are discussed.

This, then, is the structure of the new and exciting program, but to the students involved it means much more. One student says, "When I first read about FPY, it sounded frightening, especially the part which says 'bound neither by tradition nor inclination to the standard educational modes, the program makes free use of project work, self study, intensive study, etc. . . .'" but having been in it for ten weeks I am finding new interest in subjects I considered boring, and that my fears of courses without structure were unjustified." Another speaks of the advantage of the faculty support. "In talking with professors I am constantly finding new ideas in subjects I never dreamed I'd be interested in." Another student says, "The 'real world' is worth studying — calculus, physics, and chemistry are just tools to be used, not ends in themselves. In FPY I've gotten a much more balanced look at the world, I can answer the question, 'What am I doing at MIT?' with something more than just a flip reply." This seems to be the underlying feeling of the students in FPY: that they are finding relevant answers to real problems and getting the best preparation for that life in "the real world." After all isn't that the reason for anyone being here?

People who would like additional information about Freshman Project Year or who are thinking about joining the program for the second semester should stop in room 20C-120 or call Shirley Lemay at extension 3-2050.

How the cuts affect each school

Bishop added that while no considerable program was in line for a complete phase-out, it was certainly possible that some specific subjects might disappear as a result of the budget cutting exercise. The task, he noted, will be made easier by the enrollment drop in the school.

When asked, Bishop estimated that the school could take, at most, one or two more rounds of such cutting before substantial degradation of the departmental programs took place.

Bishop concluded by noting that there would not be much difference in the suggested cuts to be made by Economics, Political Science, Humanities, and Philosophy. (Humanities apparently plans to make some of its cuts in a major way. See "Literature Cuts Staff" by Mike McNamee, page one.) Foreign literature and Linguistics will not be cut because of the drastic shrinkage it has already undergone, according to department head William Bottiglia. Psychology will receive no cut because it is already a small, tight department, according to Bishop.

This school has fewer outside resources than almost any other. It is, for the most part, holding its own in this round of cuts.

Sloan School of Management

Associate Dean Thomas Hill began by characterizing this year's budget cutting target for his school as "trivial." (Dean William Pounds was not available by phone in time for his opinion to be included in this article.) He stated that the Sloan School, in anticipation of a budget crisis, had begun substantial cutting a year before the rest of the Institute, and was thus already closer to its minimum expenditure than some other schools.

This year's cut will have "no discernible effect" on the already cut-down department, in spite of an increase in the number of students at the School. One offsetting source of income available to Sloan is the tuition of the Sloan Fellows, executives back to school for a brush-up. Their fees are substantially more than student tuition, and can be set by the Sloan School independent of tuition increases.

Hill also noted that Sloan has built up some accumulated funds over the past few years, and that "we can't hold them forever," thus making it likely that the school will overspend its budget in FY73 or 74 to use the money up.

Hill expressed his hope that the budget cuts have come to an end, saying "We have cut about as much as we can without making radical changes."

Sloan began its budget cutting before the other schools, and may well have better management. The department has outside income and resources, but could be looking at the bottom of the barrel if cuts go on, or if the current upward trend in the number of students should reverse itself.

School of Science

Dean Robert Alberty said that his target was "less than last year's," and added that he thought it "inappropriate"

to discuss budget cutting plans at this point in the budget planning process. He would not comment on any approximate numbers for his percentage cut, except to say that he did not envisage any "major" effect the cutting might have.

Alberty did briefly outline some of the factors which he considers when he is deciding which departments might be able to take cuts and which cannot. "Certainly enrollment and research play a part," in the determination, he said, "but the situation is very complex."

While unwilling to create a precise order for the departments in his school, he did note that XVIII has very few research contracts or outside resources, and might not get much of a cut, if any. Biology, the Cinderella of MIT departments, is currently experiencing the largest growth in student interest, and probably will receive no cut at all; indeed, its budget might increase, according to authoritative sources. Physics and other courses which have suffered a decline of student interest are probably in line for a larger cut, at the other end of the scale. Alberty's speculation on the matter was similar to that of Gray: "If you take the criterion I have mentioned, you might find . . ." His opinion of determining a precise order was the same as Gray's: what useful purpose would it serve?

Science and Engineering hold the middle ground in terms of cuts, but

Science currently gets less research money, so it is probably not getting cut as bad. Departments showing the ability to attract students will do OK.

In conclusion

The differences in resources available to the departments, and the nature of these resources, is an important matter in the budget process. So is the nature of the deficit itself (certain incomes do not meet certain expenditures). These questions are more thoroughly discussed in previous articles, November 12, 19, 30, 1971, and September 22, 1972.

On September 22, 1972, it was noted that MIT was looking for a way to increase income without raising tuition or lowering academic standards. One such plan is year round use of the Institute, covered by Lee Giguere in this issue in the story "MIT views all-year schedule" on page one.

On November 30, 1971, the column closed with several questions about the legitimacy of the MIT accounting process, and the Institute's feedback and cost accounting methods: Is Uncle Sam being taken for a ride? The foundations? The students? Do budgets reflect reality? Persons with knowledge of the budget process are invited to contribute; in any case Deficit VI will discuss MIT's methods for keeping track of its money.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

Mr. Allen Bale did a fine job of summarizing my remarks to the faculty at its meeting on November 15 concerning graduate education at MIT. Actually, however, we have some 1552 (not 32) graduate students who work as teaching or research assistants. Also, while it may cost a student as much as \$8000 for tuition and subsistence for a 12-month period, there are very few graduates who do not receive a major contribution in some form or another toward paying this cost.

Irwin W. Sizer
Dean of the Graduate School

To the Editor:

In regards to the letter written by Messrs. Haidvogel, Karpen and Sambuco in the November 14 issue of *The Tech* concerning the installation of x3-6296, let me say that the problems encountered in installing the extension were essentially correct as outlined in the letter. However, although the incident was not unique as stated in the letter, it was not totally representative of the hundreds of telephone installations that were taking place throughout the Institute at the time. Further, if you had verified the matter before printing the letter in the November 14 edition of *The Tech*, you would have found that x3-6296 had been working properly since November 3.

I am not excusing, however, the length of time it took New England Telephone to install x3-6296. This situation of delays in telephone installations has been

discussed at some length with NET, and NET is now responding quicker to our orders for telephone installations, etc.

Morton Berlan
Communications Officer
(Unfortunately, the letter from Haidvogel, Karpen and Sambuco was not printed until several weeks after *The Tech* received it because of space considerations. —Editor)

To the editor:

And we are treated to yet another enlightening and deadly accurate report by that prolific Washington correspondent, Mr. Peckarsky (*The Tech*, November 10). We are informed that George McGovern lost because he was too "nice." The forces of evil, in the form of Tom Eagleton, Richard Nixon, the American political system and the American people ganged up to deal this modern Don Quixote an "ignominious defeat." Specifically, he was defeated because the electorate's perception of his position was incorrect: "In fact the people I interviewed did not know where the South Dakotan stood on the issues." One is tempted to add, in view of McGovern's stands before and after the convention, that the South Dakotan did not know where the South Dakotan stood on the issues. But nevertheless, valiant dream and all, George McGovern, rather than losing, was done in. And that is Mr. Peckarsky's final analysis.

Or so one hopes.

I do not mean to imply that Mr. Peckarsky's contribution is a negligible as

an analysis of this and all his other reportages would lead one to believe. On the contrary I must thank him for that pleasant feeling I get when I realize that, with the election past I will be seeing his by-line far less often.

John Good

To the Editor:

The Ashdown House Client Team strongly supports keeping the Ashdown Dining Hall open. A client team survey of Ashdown residents indicated that 84% were in favor of having the present dining facilities open both during the renovations and when the project is complete.

The article published in *Tech Talk* of November 1 implied that the Ashdown Client Team for renovations advised larger kitchens to be installed as a substitute for the Ashdown Dining Hall. In fact, the Administration members of the client team refused to discuss any plans relating to the dining hall. The new kitchens being planned are intended to replace kitchens currently present on various floors of the building.

There are now six kitchens in Ashdown, a fact that the Administration has forgotten to mention. These are to be replaced with five better ones. As the student members of the client team have tried to point out, during the first phase of the renovation, there will be two kitchens available for 200 residents. This is one burner for every 25 persons — hardly a situation which will discourage support of the Ashdown Dining Hall.

Ashdown Client Team Student Members

Chi Phi to admit women

Chi Phi will soon become MIT's third co-ed fraternity. E. Michael Thomas, president-elect of the fraternity announced recently. The change-over, which will make Chi Phi MIT's seventh co-ed living group, will take place in the fall of 1973.

The fraternity is currently working on plans for the change-over in conjunction with the associate-dean for student affairs, Richard Sorenson. He "has been most cooperative in helping us work out the details that are involved in changing a forty-man living group into a co-educational facility that will, hopefully, house ten women," stated Greg Dworkin '75, chairman of Chi Phi's Co-ed Steering Committee. According to Dworkin, "the goal of ten women is well within reach."

When questioned about the reasons for the change, Dworkin replied, "We feel that a more realistic living arrangement than an all-male set-up is called for. The world consists of living and interacting with women. Any living group is founded on ideals, and our ideals at Chi Phi include total equality between sexes. It is our opinion that such beliefs should be put into practice as much as possible. A co-ed living group is one very real way of working toward developing healthier relationships with women."

"We plan a low-key, personalized approach to present MIT women with an alternative living arrangement," Dworkin continued. "Our physical plant is unmatched at MIT. Being on the Boston side of the Charles gives us the opportunity to get away from school and become involved in the city itself, yet we are close enough to MIT that getting to and from campus is

not difficult."

Several new ideas for contacting co-eds will be tried. There will be informal dinners at the house on 32 Hereford St. that women will be invited to. During IAP, women who are interested in Chi Phi will have a chance to live there.

MIT requires any fraternity wishing to become co-ed to have upperclass women for members before rushing freshman women. Chi Phi hopes to have ten women members by that time, and has already started contacting upperclass co-eds. Their plans for Rush Week, according to Dworkin, are to rush "ideally, a freshman class with the same number of women as men. If

that trend can be started and continued the house can be half male and half female before next year's class graduates."

There have been co-ed living groups at MIT since September of 1969, when Student House officially accepted female residents. Sigma Nu and Delta Psi (No. 6 Club) were the first co-ed fraternities at the Institute; Senior House and East Campus also went co-ed at the same time, the fall of 1970. After renovation during the 1970-71 school year, Burton House was re-opened, and accepted women residents for the first time. If things go well for Chi Phi, it will be the third co-ed fraternity and the seventh co-ed living group.



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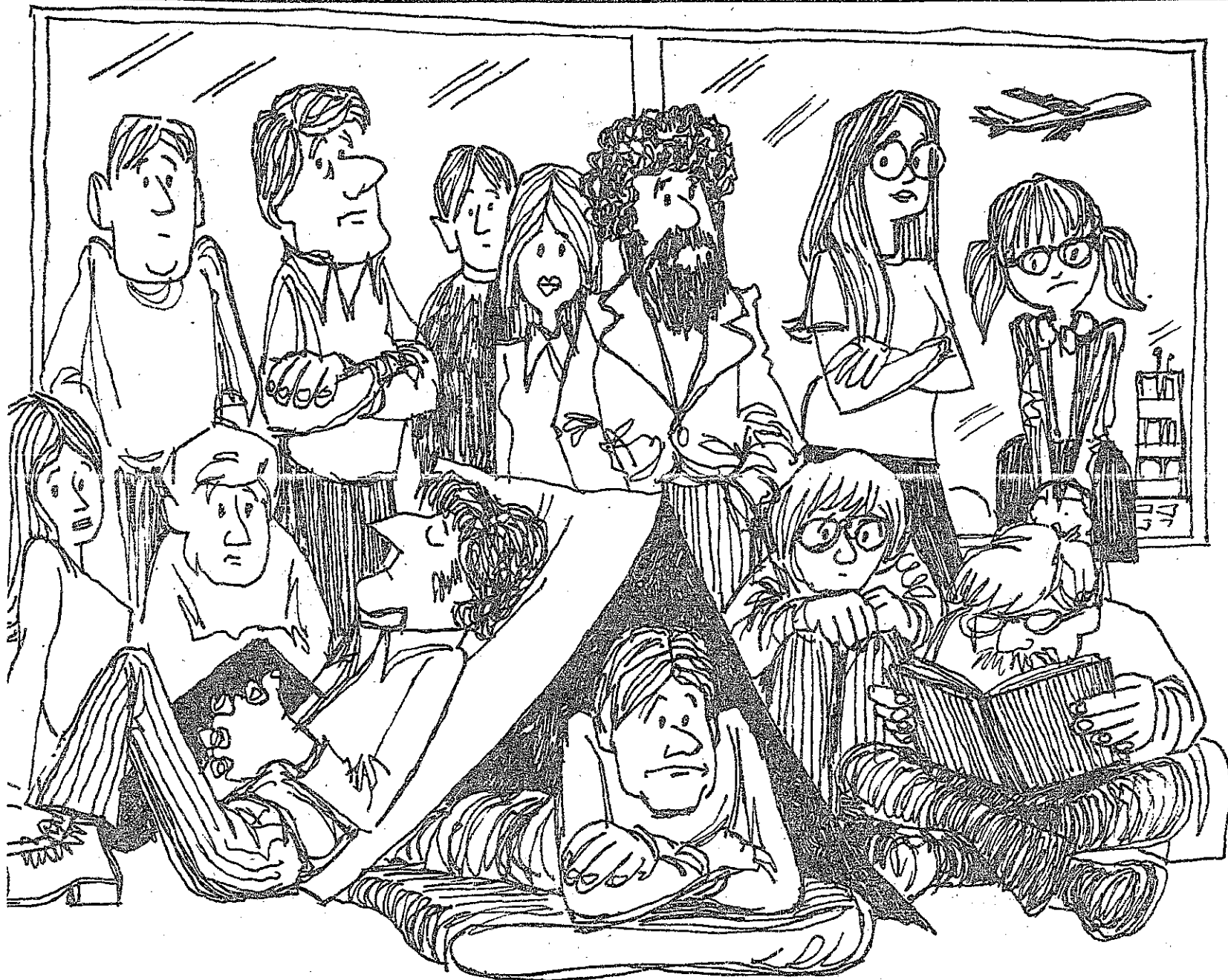
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the tech arts section

Beefheart and his clear spot

by Moray Dewhurst

Clear Spot — Captain Beefheart and the Magic Band (Reprise)

There are few contemporary musical artists who can write, arrange, and perform (on record and on stage) their own music to an equally high standard, as well as being creatively original. Captain Beefheart is one of the very best of those few. His new album, *Clear Spot*, should serve both to underline that fact, and to make him more accessible to the public.

In the past, Beefheart's commercial success has been limited by several things. Frequent personnel changes have required time to train new members to the standards demanded of the Magic Band. Producers and re-mix engineers (witness *Strictly Personal*) have tried to alter the unique Beefheart sound, and have ended up making a mess of it. However, the release of *The Spotlight Kid* and the involvement of Ted Templeman in the production aspects, helped correct this difficulty, and introduced his music to a lot of people who had never heard of him before. *Clear Spot*, together with the increasing sophistication of record-buyers, should continue this trend.

Yet another personnel change has been made in the Magic Band, for this album. Winged Eel Fingerling has spread his wings and gone, leaving Zoot Horn Rollo with lead, glass-finger, and steel-appendage guitars. Rockette Morton moves from bass to rhythm guitar (though since the album was recorded he has been using a double-neck six-string/bass) and his place is taken by new member Orejon. Ed Marimba continues to play drums and all manner of percussion, while Don Van Vliet, Captain Beefheart himself, plays moutharp, horns and performs the vocals.

The Magic Band is even better than before (especially Zoot Horn Rollo), though Orejon's rendering of the bass lines is not as full and rich as Rockette Morton's was. However, this is a minor fault which will probably improve with time. Otherwise the Magic Band is truly magical, and cannot be faulted. They are so tight that the word loses meaning when applied to almost any other group; yet they never fall into the trap of becoming dull and machine-like. It is

quite clear that they are not just a back-up band for the Captain, but part of a group of highly-skilled musicians (Beefheart himself emphasizes this). Zoot Horn's guitar work encompasses a great many styles, ranging from the urgent frenzy of "Big Eyed Beans From Venus" to the peaceful and melodious phrasing on "Too Much Time". He and Rockette are the longest-standing members of the band, and their experience is very much in evidence.

The Magic Band are so good that one almost tends to overlook the man who first started them (which in itself says how good they are), and who will always be the focus of the band. Don Van Vliet probably has the most remarkable male voice anywhere today. His vocal range stretches from notes that make people look around for another bass player to a highly controlled falsetto. This entire span is covered with a seemingly unending number of styles and intonations. The result has to be listened to carefully to be fully appreciated, it is truly phenomenal.

Beefheart is usually generous with the number of tracks on his records, and this time we get twelve. Of course, we pay for this in the length of the cuts, but their quality more than makes up for this.

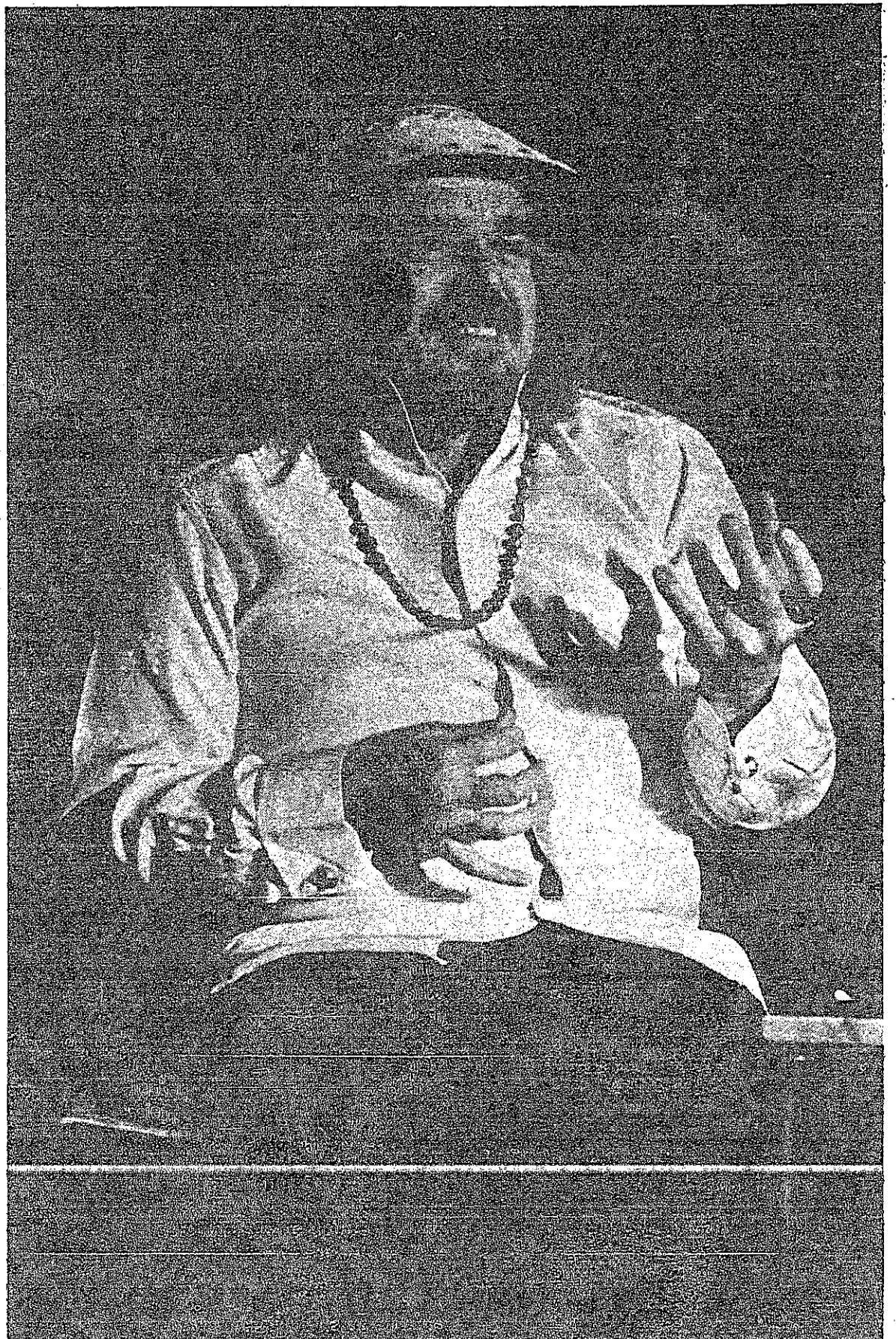
"Big Eyed Beans from Venus" is clearly the best (it is also the longest); and is from the same mold as "Kandy Korn," "When Big Joan Sets Up," and "Click Clack". Fast and furious, it's the sort of song that won't let you keep still. Zoot Horn and Rockette's guitars fit together perfectly, and the vocals comes in just at the right places, making it quite possibly the best Beefheart track ever.

After that, it's difficult to put the rest of the tracks in any order. "Low Yo Yo Stuff" has found its way to some of the better FM stations and into the hearts of some of the most hardened reviewers. It is another of Beefheart's social commentaries (as are most of the cuts), with some fine guitar/voice trade-offs (of which Mr. Van Vliet is very fond) in the middle.

*What if my girlfriend back home
Found out what my fingers been
doin'*

*On my guitar since I been gone
Don't anybody tell her
I been doin' the Low YoYoYo
Like any other fella
Away from home
All alone...*

"Nowadays a Woman Gotta Hit a Man" is a curious mix of truly "Beefheart-ian" rhythmic patterns and



relatively "normal" moutharp work, which works out well-balanced, with a brief but effective guitar solo. The title tells what it's about.

*Nowadays a woman has to haul off
and hit a man*

To make him know she's there.

Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

The Captain

*Other night a woman came up an'
hit me*

Like I wasn't even there.

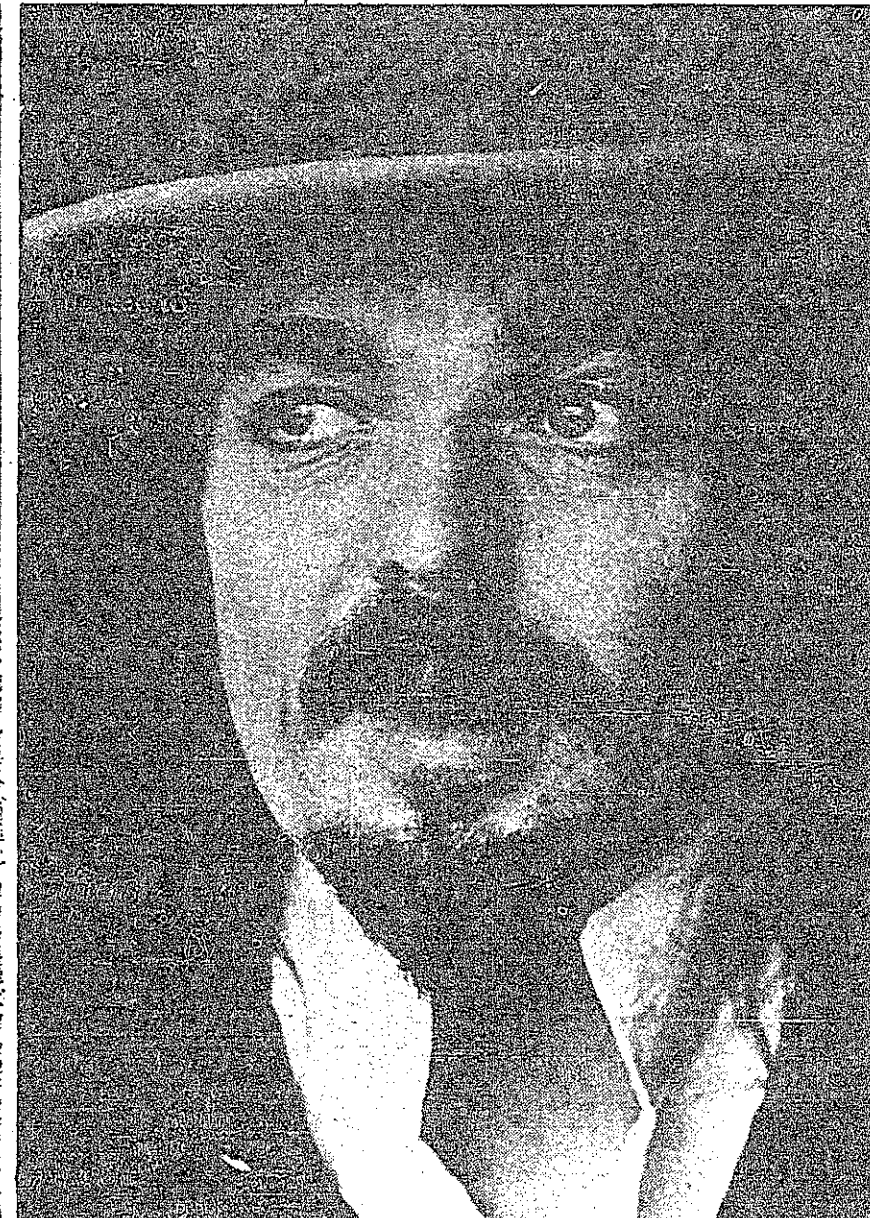
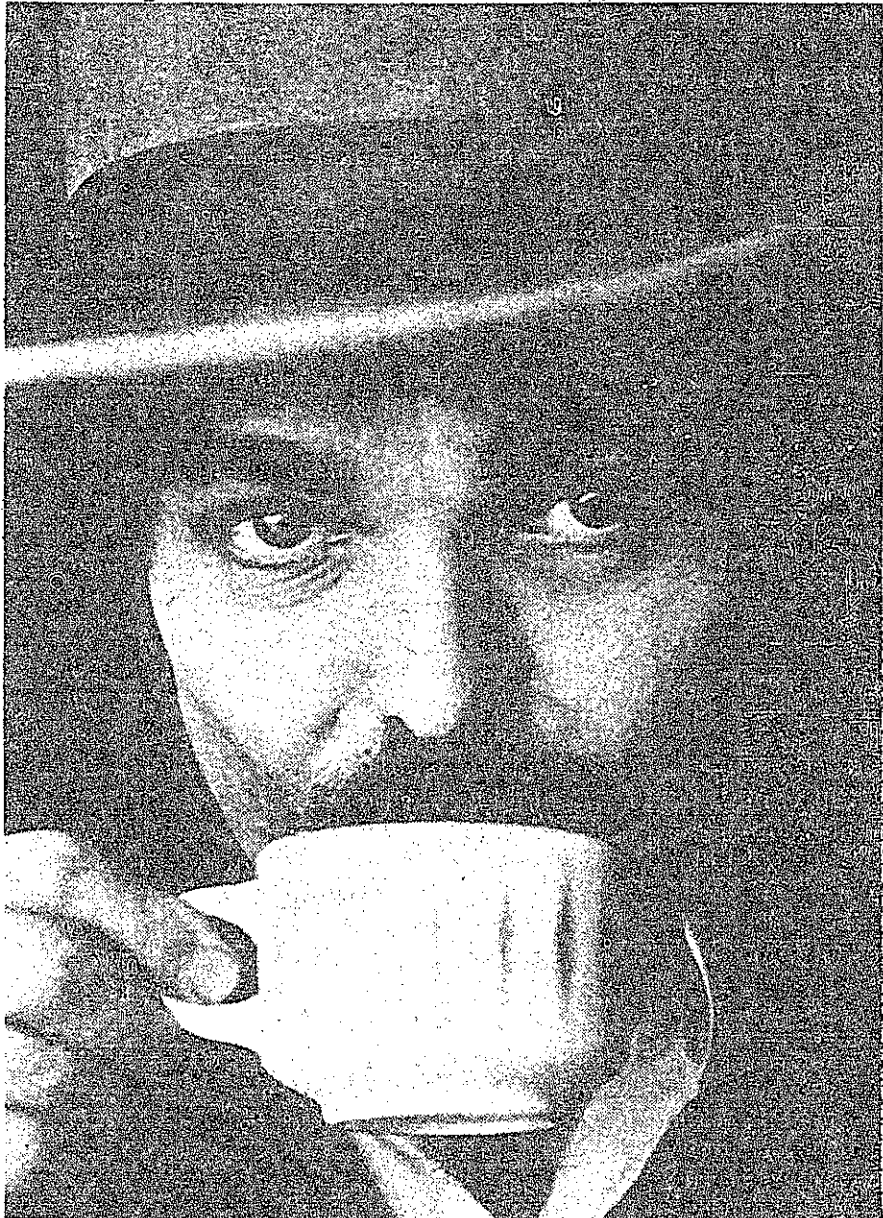
Mmmmm— dawned on me man

*That a man been doin' a woman
unfair.*

In contrast to these three tracks, there are some quiet, gentle pieces, vaguely reminiscent of "I'm Glad" and "Autumn's Child," "Too Much Time," the single from *Clear Spot*, has also been aired on FM, and seems to be one of the Captain's favorites — he was certainly very pleased with it when I talked with him. At first, this cut seems unlike any of his others; but when you hear lines like: "Every war that's waged make me cry/Every bird that goes by gets me high," you quickly realise that it is as unique as anything else of the Captain's.

Beefheart has said that this is his best album yet; and most people would probably agree. It is certainly the most "professional" — he seems to have found a good producer and cohort in Templeman. However, it seems to have lost some of the "no-compromise" sound that is so characteristic of him, or has been in the past. He provided some clues, by saying that sometime he would like to return to the *Trout Mask Replica* styles, but that for the moment he is really enjoying this sort of material. So maybe someday *Trout Mask* freaks will see their desires satisfied again; but in the meantime, Beefheart's audience is expanding and that too is important.

Which ever way you look at it, *Clear Spot* is one of, if not *the* best new release this year. Captain Beefheart may have to run far to find a clear spot, but thanks to him we don't — just as far as the nearest record store.



Don Van Vliet/Captain Beefheart

music

kiss that
neal vitale

Remember seeing James Taylor wistfully peering out of the cover of *Time*, and feeling that the death knell was being sounded on the whole "softer" side of rock that he was singled out as representing? True, when magazines like *Time* finally latch onto a trend in current music (besides being about as informative as a *Penthouse* record review), that trend is usually dead or dying. Yet, though rigor mortis may have set in on *Mudslide Slim* and later Mr. Taylor, an example had been set, the repercussions from which, rock is only now beginning to recover. James Taylor was a soloist, a singer/acoustic guitarist/song-writer, and he had a hit. From that day on, the market has been literally swamped by all sorts of male singers/acoustic guitarists/song-writers, 90% of whom never deserved to get past local bars. But out of that torrent of mediocrity, a name or two occasionally stands out. Some of those who come in with some degree of repute garnered elsewhere, though none would really be called a "success," are the ones to be discussed herein — Alun Davies, John Simon, Ry Cooder, John Denver, Loudon Wainwright III, and Jesse Winchester.

At least three of those six have backgrounds that place them within the scope of other artists; that is, Alun Davies, John Simon, and Ry Cooder have each gained their major notoriety from working with other musicians. Over his last four A&M albums, Cat Stevens has employed Mr. Davies as second guitarist; the pairing of guitars has come to be one of the few redeeming aspects of the most recent Stevens efforts. Now, though, Davies has his own disc, on Columbia, *Daydo*. Produced by Stevens and cohort Paul Samwell-Smith, and incorporating many of the former's back-up men, the record is rooted in much the same sound. But rather than having a vocalist with the distinction (read unique sound) of Cat Stevens, there is Davies himself, sounding a bit Gordon Lightfoot-esque and Elton John-ish, and very undistinguished. The result is a pleasant, though summarily lacking in anything particularly noteworthy, effort, despite the fact that without a strong singer, much of the music runs together and blurs. *Daydo* is a record that brings with it more a feeling than easily innumerable effects; it isn't hard to see why someone like Jon Mark would rave about the album, as much of his band's (Mark-Almond's) music falls in that sort of evocative vein.

Similarly, John Simon has had strong ties with well-known artists (The Band), and also winds up producing a bit of rocked-up mood music. *Journey* (Warner Brothers) is his second solo effort, which may well be a surprise to all except the eight who bought his first record. Simon has worked mostly in the production capacity concerning the Band; his continuation and purification of that influence on the group provides the channel from which *Journey* appears. It is clearly not your standard fare; at times, it borders on muzak. Ultimately, it is a rather tedious record, full of what would charitably be called supper-club music. The musical prowess of all involved is not in question; it is excellent. But the ends to which that talent is directed is only a narrowly-interesting venue; for the most part, *Journey* is only for very esoteric tastes.

Ry Cooder's choice of music could really not be described as anything but esoteric; his latest, *Boomer's Story* (Reprise), is the third in a series of similarly based albums. Cooder, long associated (as a studio musician) with the likes of the Stones, Captain Beefheart, Randy Newman, and many others, is clearly known best for his

sterling work on guitar mandolin, and other assorted string instruments. It is only fitting that his best solo moments should come on those very pieces; despite his affinity for re-interpreting traditional American tunes (and singing, rather weakly, along the way), his prior efforts succeeded primarily due to Cooder's playing and some excellent backing. *Boomer's Story* is no exception, for neither better nor worse — it is slick, well-produced, and therefore, suitably lifeless. The previous Ry Cooder album, *Into the Purple Valley*, shows striking parallels; yet that record was much more catchy, the tunes decidedly more infectious. In this case, as with Simon and Davies, technical fluency does not a good record make, nor do the people you know make a helluva lot of difference. Production, on the other hand, is almost crucial, and two of our six have been victimized by poor co-workers — John Denver and Loudon Wainwright III.

I saw John Denver play, along with Judy Collins, Tom Rush, and Peter Yarrow, at the John Keery benefit a few months back. He seemed nervous, a bit out of place alongside "stars" of the stature of a Rush or a Collins. Denver's whole image is one of

excellent writer, along the lines of a Randy Newman or Martin Mull — his blatantly basic (read poor) musicianship fits so well with his deeply-felt-but-nonetheless-humorous lyrics. Several unadorned cuts retain that earlier magic ("Red Guitar," "Muse Blues," "B Side"); in fact, a few manage a reasonable combination of the two opposing influences. "Dead Skunk" and the fantastic "Hometown Crowd" are tempered enough so as not to be overpowering. *Album III* is a disquieting tangent for Loudon Wainwright to be exploring; nevertheless, though the Atlantic discs are probably better, it is still an album to be contended with. Songs like "Dead Skunk" and "Hometown Crowd" are too good to be overshadowed by an imbalanced production job.

Jesse Winchester rounds things out; he's far too unique to be lumped together with anyone else, and he proves to be the talent amongst the six artists contained within. His latest on Bearsville, *Third Down, 110 to Go*, marks a refinement in quality over his first album, on Ampex, *Jesse Winchester*; the newer record is nothing less than an exercise in genius. Winchester works solely out of Canada, as that is his refuge from



Jesse Winchester

extreme naivety and wholesomeness, one infused with a sort of unobtrusive, but clearly evident, candor unusual in the current scene. Yet his short set was a delight, dragging nary a bit, with his simple vocal/guitar-work complementing his songs perfectly. Besides his "hit," "Country Roads," many of his numbers were off his recent RCA album, *Rocky Mountain High*. So it was with more than just a passing interest that I awaited stylus meeting vinyl on that album. But from the first bit of heavily echoic vocals, I groaned a bit, resigning myself to the reality that there will probably never be a John Denver album free of such doctoring; in fact, such a record might prove to be rather boring. But after the simple beauty of that earlier evening, I couldn't wish for a less embroidered version of a song like the title cut or "Prisoners." The album is a good one, nonetheless; the saccharine side of Mr. Denver is reasonably well-repressed in favor of some good music. John Denver seems to have been slighted far too often by the so-called (and self-styled) afficionados of rock who inhabit positions of power on *Rolling Stone* and assorted bastard literary children of the "rock culture."

Loudon Wainwright III is a different story, though, within that same context. In the process of switching from Atlantic records to Columbia, he's decided to pick up a band along the way, and their presence is very noticeable throughout a good portion of *Album III*, his latest. That was a mistake, pure and simple. The two albums on Atlantic were just so good with a bare minimum of background, recalling those great evenings at Passim. But the superb quality of tunes like "East Indian Princess," "Say That You Love Me," or "Needless to Say" is lost when submerged in a band or simple over-production. Wainwright is an

murdering in Vietnam; *Third Down, 110 to Go* itself is a reference to his "home." (In Canadian football, the field is 110 yards long, as opposed to the American 100.) The album was recorded in Toronto and Montreal under the partial auspices of Todd Rundgren. Perhaps there is not a gem off this album like "Yankee Lady" or "Biloxi" from the first; yet that may be due to the newness of the material that makes perspective difficult. Winchester's reputation is such that it almost assures several covers of his tunes.

Third Down does nothing to harm that recognition of talent; it is a fine, clear album. The musicianship is good, as is Winchester's writing and distinctive singing. "Isn't That So," "North Star," "Midnight Bus," "Glory to the Day," and "God's Own Jukebox" are among the highlights. The songs are occasionally rollicking, based in repetition for a good part, and becoming quite hypnotic at times. One could go on and on, talking of just how fine Jesse Winchester is, but the proof is in the listening. *Third Down, 110 to Go* is excellent; writing such as the following is indicative: "It's 3rd down, 110 to go/And the coach has called a hand-off to you/The field's bloody slippery in the snow/What's a poor rookie clown gonna do?"

Jesse Winchester is currently on sale at the Coop for \$1.99; together with *Third Down*, it offers a good opportunity to find out about Mr. Winchester. Give him a listen; while you're at it, you might pick up on Loudon Wainwright and John Denver. Perhaps Davies, Simon, and Cooder should be left for the more daring, of if you've heard them and liked what they were doing. Admittedly, those last three aren't for everyone; possibly, the others are too good for the bulk of the listening audience.

media

TV-the first 25 years

by Paul St. John

The Age of Television (Warner Brothers)

Giving a nostalgic TV excerpt album to a TV-nostalgia nut is like giving a bag of salted peanuts to anybody else. Once you get started, you have no desire at all to stop. Listening to *The Age of Television* really lets you know how wonderful things were during those wild wacky 50's, while most of us were growing up.

If you come from the West Coast, as I do, you missed a lot of this because the networks were slow about getting out there. Here's your chance to catch up. If you come from the East, it may revive primordial memories. If you come from America, you cannot help but wonder why everybody thinks Milton Berle is such a star (the album doesn't explain it completely, but at least you get a chance to hear the corny old opening of his show. He's a star to your parents because he was the first TV star ever.)

The album has its faults; the classical music in the background is a little overblown, Milton Berle indulges his habit of overlong reminiscing, and Hugh Downs thinks an awful lot of Hugh Downs. Arlene Francis, who talks on occasion, is superfluous, but Sylvester Weaver, longtime NBC-TV president, balances her out.

By presenting a lot of small excerpts wrapped around different themes, the album gives you a lot of verbal fodder for your trip down visual memory lane. In fact, though, it's not clear just how visual that memory lane is. It has often been said, by TV production people who should know, that TV is "Radio with pictures." The effectiveness of this worthwhile album is then, in a way, damning. One can hope that the next 25 years will generate a videotape of highlights, as the only appropriate way to commemorate TV's final abandonment of infancy.

Groucho Marx today

by P.E. Schindler, Jr.

An Evening with Groucho — Groucho Marx (A&M)

It was far too long in coming, and in a sense, it is almost a disappointment to hear *An Evening With Groucho*.

Some of us have memories from him in his younger days, of crackling motion picture wit, and even TV game show banter. (No, I'm not any older than you are; I have just seen these things in re-run, that's all.) To listen to his voice, lower, older, less energetic, makes you wonder what these same stories and songs would have sounded like if we had the good fortune of being twenty years earlier, or he the fate of being born twenty years later.

The album is a collection of routines which he performs during "An Evening with Groucho Marx," a travelling show which features Groucho on stage with a pianist, singing and telling stories. The audiences, who come prepared to laugh, do so with the abandon of a TV show audience. Listening by yourself, you will probably find at least one chuckle in each cut. Some exceptional ones are "Uncle Herman," "Swayne's Rats and Cats," "Poem from Animal Crackers," and "Priests' Stories." None of the songs are sung well, although the man who wrote most of them, Groucho's friend Harry Ruby, obviously had some sense of humor. Worn.

Still, the Groucho wit shines through now and then, a reflection of past glory. If you are a history buff, or simply desire to have a recorded version of Groucho Marx's voice for your very own, go ahead and get *An Evening* . . .

Like Woody Allen says on the jacket, "I believe his outrageous unsentimental disregard for order will be equally as funny a thousand years from now."

MIT studies idea of year-round calendar

(continued from page 1)

cates that an administration-dictated calendar change would likely be a failure. "The only way we can succeed is to find those programs which can be enhanced by year-round operations," Wadleigh stated. The change "can't be done unless students and faculty want to do it."

An evolving experiment

Wadleigh, in his October working paper, recommends "the adoption of an 'evolutionary experimental' approach." "I feel an appropriate strategy is to seek to identify and mount experimentally a number of programs whose broad educational value will be enhanced by year-round operation — programs which are sufficiently large to form 'critical experiments,' but, at the same time, are sufficiently small to permit termination without undue hardship on the individuals involved or on the remainder of the institution."

For this summer, a special "pre-med package" is being prepared. While it would include traditional biology and chemistry subjects, Wadleigh is also attempting to include offerings in other fields such as management and law that are not usually part of a pre-med program, but which deal with problems, like health care management, which appear to be of increasing

importance. Other pre-professional programs which might benefit from a special summer program, including a school-wide engineering curriculum, are being considered.

In addition, Wadleigh commented that a summer package could take advantage of available dormitory space to become residence-oriented.

Co-op, UROP and UROP-like programs, involving students in off-campus research and engineering work also fall into the category of programs that might be enhanced by year-round operations. However, Wadleigh was uncertain whether efforts in these areas could be mounted in time for operation this summer.

"Staggered" admission of freshman, coupled, perhaps, with special summer programs, offer another area for experimentation. Special summer orientation programs could serve to help freshmen, and other new students, to either catch up or move ahead. Undergraduates, and also new graduate students, Wadleigh suggested, could use the summer as an opportunity to "let out the clutch" and ease themselves into MIT-level work. At the graduate level, he noted, this might make one-year S.M. degrees possible, as well as generally reducing the time a graduate student has to spend at MIT to

"catch up." Another possibility would be for newly admitted freshmen with strong backgrounds to complete their freshman work during the summer and move directly into sophomore subjects in the fall.

Some advantages

A new year-round calendar offers a number of possibilities for "improving" MIT as an educational institution. The broadest of those noted by Wadleigh is the possibility that a new calendar might prompt revisions of the curriculum that would be beneficial to students. New ways of subject packaging, altered degree programs, changes in examination and grading procedures are among the possibilities Wadleigh sees in this area.

By breaking the traditional fall through spring academic schedule, Wadleigh suggested that year-round calendar would offer students, particularly undergraduates, greater flexibility in arranging their undergraduate education. A year-round calendar, he noted, would "give people a better opportunity to take time off." Travel and employment would no longer have to be relegated, as they are now, to the summer months. Students, might, he noted, take advantage of the calendar to run their vacation time together, making possible long-term jobs.

Linked to this is the opportunity a year-round calendar offers for three-year bachelor's degrees.

For graduate students, the opportunities of a year-round calendar are significantly different than for undergraduates. In some sense at least, graduate students already operate on a year-round schedule far more than undergrads: "almost 60% of the regular graduate students register for the summer session," Wadleigh reports.

For them, year-round operation would offer a wider choice of subjects during the summer.

(It should be noted, though, as Wadleigh points out, that for graduate students in science and engineering, "the summer is a period of heavy concentration on research.") In particular, he said the GSC felt grads who need to take undergraduate courses in other disciplines would find the summer an ideal time to do so. They also noted that graduate students would like more "real world" experience similar to that available to undergraduates through off-campus UROP.

Financially, Wadleigh pointed out: "An increase in the size of the undergraduate throughput could provide opportunities for more TA appointments — and thus help ease graduate support problems."

Noting that many graduate students, particularly those from other institutions, spend their first semesters here "catching up," Wadleigh suggested that the summer could provide an opportunity for programs to ease the transition.

And some disadvantages

Most of the direct effects of year-round operation on the faculty which Wadleigh notes are detrimental. (Many of the considerations which might make a new calendar attractive to undergraduates, such as special summer programs, would, of course, affect faculty as well.)

Under secondary difficulties, Wadleigh lists considerations which range from the traditional scheduling of family and professional activities during the summer months to "habit."

"The 'primary' reason which seems to lie behind opposition to year-round operation on the part of many faculty is the 'tranquility problem'... they do express grave concern as to whether individual faculty members will be able to devote in each calendar year three months of relatively undisturbed time to their own research/

professional development and to some vacation."

The problem, as Wadleigh sees it, is particularly acute for faculty in the experimental sciences and engineering whose work requires that they spend time in their laboratories. For these people, he notes, the summer is an opportunity to do relatively undisturbed research in an atmosphere that is far less hectic than that of the fall-winter-spring. Student-related duties, such as teaching and counseling, as well as MIT-related duties in the category of "faculty business" taper off in the summer, allowing the faculty member more time to pursue his own professional interests.

(The question of mere presence on campus is not at issue; Wadleigh notes that "about 80% of the faculty receive some summer compensation from MIT and about 60% receive maximum summer compensation (2/9)."

Wadleigh also noted faculty concern for a similar affect on undergraduates. "... these faculty worry about the lack of opportunity for physical and psychological release and for 'sleeping time,' especially in a three-year S.B. program."

The necessity of "more repetition in subject offerings," which year-round operation might cause, Wadleigh notes, could also pose new problems. Subjects whose enrollment is already small would be likely to have their attendance further attenuated. In addition, if subjects were offered on a year-round basis, Wadleigh points out, "the faculty responsible would have little free time for subject development."

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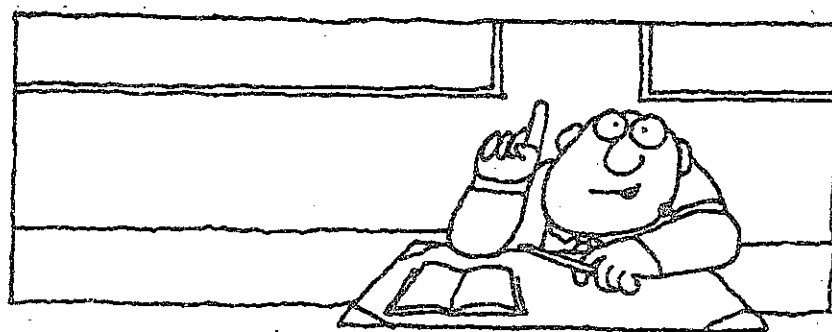
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Med. Dept. serves needs of community

By Richard Parker

Dr. Albert O. Seeler, director of the MIT Medical Department, believes that "there is no need for an MIT student to have any private physicians while he is living in Boston." The facilities at MIT are so complete that essentially every medical need of a college student can be met by someone on the department's staff, according to Seeler.

In addition to a staff of internists, the health service employs specialists in allergies, dermatology, gynecology, neurology, ophthalmology (including an optometrist), orthopedics, otolaryngology, psychiatry, and urology. Some of these specialists are full-time MIT employees while others are employed part-time at MIT and part-time in private practice.

There are also clinics for dental care and for pediatrics. The dental clinic will, in certain cases, refer students to private practitioners in the Boston-Cambridge area due to a large case overload. The pediatric clinic is open daily in the infirmary.

The Medical Department exists to serve not just the student members of the MIT community, but all members. There are 18 full-time physicians and over 50 part-time physicians on the staff. The Psychiatry Department also employs a part-time psychologist and two part-time sociologists.

Nurses

About a dozen years ago the idea of nurse practitioners was introduced into the MIT medical system. Today, this practice is commonplace in college health services, though at the time it was probably unique, according to Seeler.

It has been a very successful system and is being used on an ever-expanding basis. Though anyone may request to see a doctor rather than a nurse, for most simple problems like colds, sore throats, and shots, most members of the MIT community simply see nurses. Severe problems have not arisen and this system gives doctors more time to spend with patients with more serious complaints.

Computer aid

During November of 1972 the department instituted a new computer-aided program designed to save the physicians more time so they can see more patients.

Each year many patients have appointments for their yearly check-up. Traditionally, these check-ups include blood tests, a background history of the patient, and a physical examination. Now, the people in the lab have assumed responsibility for taking the blood and seeing that the proper tests are conducted. With the newly implemented system a computer can take the patient's history.

The computer asks the patient a series of questions. Depending upon the patient's answers the computer goes on to the next question. This system involves many branching questions so that an affirmative answer ("Yes, I have headaches") will lead to many other questions (How often? What time of day?, etc.) whereas a negative answer will skip the branched questions. The time of the questioning runs from about 20 minutes to about 40 minutes.

At the end the patient receives an output containing all affirmative answers. That output is given to the doctor who can quickly scan it and find out what problems need to be dealt with. By doing this, a doctor can learn in five to ten minutes what used to take at least twice as long. The extra time means that each doctor can see more patients.

Surgeons

In addition to the members of the staff always present at MIT there is also a surgeon on-call at all times. In emergency situations, severe bone-fractures or heart attacks, the patient is immediately rushed to either the Mt. Auburn Hospital, the Cambridge Hospital, or the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Only minor surgery is performed at MIT. The surgeon is available for major surgery, however. Major surgery is usually performed at either the Mount Auburn Hospital or the Cambridge Hospital.

Psychiatry

Of the eighteen full-time physicians five are members of the Psychiatry Department. Last year over 1300 people saw the psychiatrists at MIT; there were almost 5000 visits made to the psychiatric service.

The psychiatrists at MIT are not interested in attaching psychological names to the students, according to Dr. Merton J. Kahne, the head of the Psychi-

atry Department. "What we want to do is to help people understand what is bothering them, understand their problems, and the resources that are available to help them deal with the problems," stated Kahne.

"We do not want people to define themselves as 'ill' before they come to see us. It is much easier to help someone when something is beginning to bother them than after a long time has elapsed."

When dealing with a concern that is not yet regarded as medical (for example, course work strain or relationship difficulties), it is far easier to help someone, according to Kahne. The staff is somewhat overloaded at times, since they spend time going to dorms and fraternities, talking with students outside of the department itself. The usual waiting period for non-immediate problems, however, is only three days.

The system at MIT is a two tier system. The first is the immediate level. If a person comes in and must see a psychiatrist that day there is always someone available. The staff rotates the responsibility so that on any given day someone will always have at least two hours free to see people who need immediate attention.

After 5:30 pm there is a psychiatrist "on-call." If the problem is such that talking over the telephone is not enough, that psychiatrist will make other arrangements.

"The system is not a crisis oriented system," according to Kahne. "It is important to understand that we would much rather see someone before the crisis stage, long before that."

The Psychiatry Department has two "rush" periods each

year. The first traditionally occurs during the pre-finals period from late November to Christmas. Whether this is related to finals is questionable, for the same situation occurs in private practice throughout Greater Boston. It is also important to remember that only 60% of the patients seen by the MIT psychiatrists are students. The next peak occurs during the first month of second semester. Again, this trend is also seen in private practice.

A study of suicides at MIT, a much heralded event, yields very little in terms of exciting stories. Kahne looks into the death of every member of the MIT community, not as a check for suicide, but to see what is happening in the community.

He said that he knew of one suicide last year, although there is some possibility that more occurred. Suicides in American society are very rare and although suicide is one of the five highest causes of death to teenagers, the absolute number is so small that seemingly large fluctuations frequently are not significant.

Family program

At the beginning of 1973, the department intends to expand its facilities and offer complete medical service for 1000 families of members of the MIT community. This will be an experimental program which, if successful, might lead to an expansion of both the program and the facilities available for the Medical Department.

The new program will offer complete coverage, similar to that presently received by students, to the families of 1000 MIT employees. Admission to the program will be offered to

all MIT employees, staff, faculty, and maintenance people.

If over 1000 employees apply, which the department members both hope for and anticipate, people will be selected on a first-come, first-serve basis. However, present plans also include the provision that people will be chosen in percentages similar to those of their role in the MIT community.

"We are very anxious to get feedback from the community," said Dr. Edward Rendall, a full-time internist and member of the newly formed Medical Advisory Committee. The Committee, composed of representatives of all parts of the MIT community, is attempting to improve the relationship between the patients and the doctors in the health service.

"In the past, there has not been an easy entrance for many people at MIT into the medical system," added Rendall. "We would like to try to provide that entrance."

"Presently, we intend to serve the community in many ways. The printing of a guide to the Medical Department has been considered, as has the publication of articles about issues of concern to the community."

"The future of the Medical Department is an important one. Our new program of providing medical care for 1000 families will, hopefully, someday be expanded to care for the entire MIT community. It seems that the trend in medicine is to this type of pre-paid group practice. To do this we will need a new and larger facility. However, before we can be totally successful we must improve our relationship to and communication with the entire MIT population."

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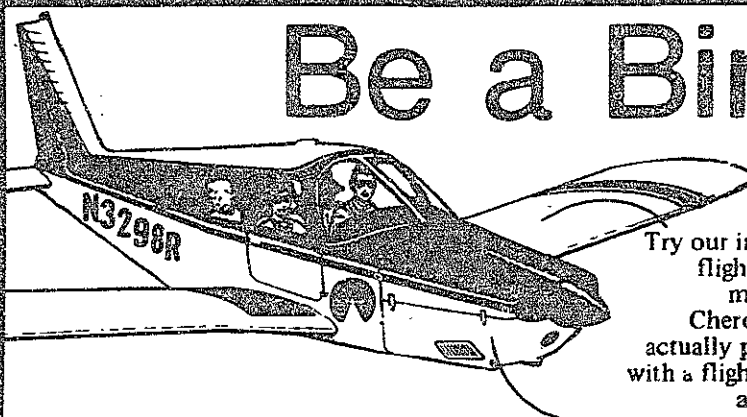
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Gymnastic record now 1-1 Burton 'A' ties LCA in A-league hockey

The MIT gymnastics team opened its season this past weekend with a tough loss to Boston State and an easy victory over the University of Pennsylvania.

Saturday's meet was a display of a very strong Boston State team and poor judging. Sunday's was a display of more reasonable judging, but a weak Penn team. And both days' meets showed good performances from the MIT team, but not quite as much improvement over last year's team as had been hoped for.

Saturday's meet was all Boston State, as they took first in every event but one, and won by 15 points. The one bright spot for the Tech men was the ring team, which took first, second, and fourth. Fifth-year student

Dave Millman's 7.5 edged out juniors Jarvis Middleton's 7.05, as Dave's strength and good form beat Jarvis' double back dismount. Junior Larry Bell's 5.65 just missed beating a Boston State score of 5.75 for fourth.

MIT's highest-scoring event was high bar. Neil Davies '74, John Austin '74, Bell, and Scott Foster '75 battled each other to get a combined 21.05, but mysteriously, the judges gave the top three places to the opposition. The only other event where the judges did not seem to have a bias against MIT was on pommel horse, where Dennis Dubro '73 and Paul Bayer '73 took second and third. Two other points of note for MIT were junior Andy Rubel's parallel bar

routine and Bell's fine all around performance.

Sunday brought better judging and a weakened Penn team. It was essentially a confidence booster for the Tech gymnasts, as they produced a performance similar to Saturday's, but were scored eight points higher.

MIT got all six firsts. Bob Barrett '74 led a 1-2-3 sweep on floor exercise. Dubro led a 1-2 finish on horse. Millman and Middleton again battled it out on rings, with Dave winning by only .2 this time. Austin took two firsts, doing a Hecht vault over the long horse and finishing a fine high bar set with a front somersault and a half twist dismount. Rubel earned a fine 7.6 for first place on parallel bars.

The gymnasts learned this weekend that they are not quite in a class with Boston State, and this does not generate optimism for the season ahead. There will have to be some improvement on all events before the meets with Dartmouth, Yale, and U. of NH. Even this week's meet against an improved Lowell Tech team figures to be close, though MIT has never lost to the Lowell varsity.

Final results:

Boston State 127.9
MIT 112.05

MIT 120.9
U. of Penn 81.8

By Bert Halstead
A-league newcomer Burton 'A' tied established IM hockey power LCA 'A' in a hard-fought game last Wednesday evening.

As the game began, the play seemed to be fairly even, but defensive mix-ups by the Burton House team took their toll. An early LCA score was disallowed because the puck was kicked into the net, but with less than four minutes gone in the game, Jim Ogletree put the puck in the net for LCA. Shortly afterward, Bob Mann was sent to the penalty box for elbowing, the first of four LCA penalties. Burton failed to capitalize on the power play, however, and even lost ground as Mike Hendricks of LCA scored shorthanded to make it 2-0.

A long interval of scoreless but action-packed hockey followed, until at 6:43 of the second period Mann was again sent to the penalty box, this time for cross-checking. Burton House took advantage this time, however, and needed only 22 seconds on the power play to get onto the scoreboard. The goal came on a shot from behind the net by Phil "Waldo" Herman.

The LCA goalie tried to intercept it in front of the net, but succeeded only in deflecting it into the goal with his glove.

Early in the last period, Burton tied it up at 2-2 as Steve Pfister found the rebound from a shot by Ken Kempson and poked it across the goal line. Burton had a chance to go ahead when Mark Abkowitz of LCA was called for cross-checking, but the tired Burton team was unable to score. With 45 seconds left in the game, Hendricks of LCA went out for hooking. Burton House had several good chances on this final power play, including one just before the buzzer but could not get the winning goal and the game ended in a 2-2 tie.

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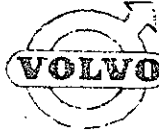
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SPORTS

Fencers open season with win over Brandeis

By Bob Liu

The MIT Fencing Team opened its season with a rousing victory over Brandeis University. The opening round in the sabre competition was swept by Capt. John Tsang '73, Doug Park '74, and Michael Wong '73 of MIT with a score of 5-0, 5-0, and 5-1 respectively. The sabre fighters finished up with an overall sweep of 9-0: Tsang 3-0, Park 2-0, Wong 3-0, and Bob Brooks '74 1-0.

The foil team fought a tough battle against an experienced

Brandeis squad. Marty Fraeman '73 and Bob Silberstein '73 scored the only three wins in the foil team. The epee team nailed down the victory with a strong score of 7-2. Jim Cook '75 lead the team with 3-0, Kevin Hunter '75 2-0, Chris Eckel '74 and Bill Rey '73 each contributing one win.

This win was a strong showing of the team as a whole. The team goes to Harvard on Wednesday and then to Brooklyn Poly on the weekend.



photo by Bob Liu

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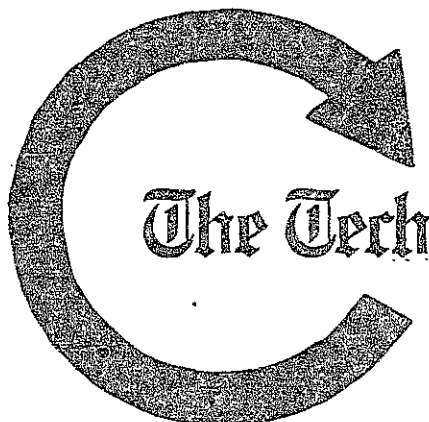
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Track team masters Bates

The MIT indoor track season began last week, and the Engineers lost their first meet to Boston College on Wednesday, 71-38, and mastered Bates on Saturday by a score of 68-41. The loss of several field men and the addition of several freshmen runners balanced the MIT scoring, whereas in the past MIT's score was heavily dependent upon its field team.

The track team has been hurt by the loss, due to various causes, of several seniors. Bob Tronier '73, New England hurdles champion, decided to take the term off, leaving the team without a sure five points in the highs. Scott Peck '73, who was one of the team's high scorers last year, is graduating early, and is not available for action in the high jump, long jump and hurdles. Finally, Walt Gibbons '73, who was New England outdoor high jump champion, has been hospitalized for a knee operation and is out for the season.

All hope is not lost, however, as senior co-captains Brian Moore and Dave Wilson continue their pre-eminence in the weights and pole vault respectively. New men who are adding considerably to the running events include freshmen Jim Banks, who took a first place against Bates in the 50 yard dash, and Jeff Baerman, who won a rather tight race in the 1000 yard run also against Bates. Al Carlson '74, who transferred last year from Brigham Young University, is now eligible to compete, and races in both the one and two miles.

Results were:

MIT vs. Boston College (38-71)

35 lb. weight: 1. Moore (MIT) 56-0; 2. Pearson (MIT) 52-9/4; 3. Dray (BC) 47-4 1/2

Shot put: 1. Moore (MIT) 50-4; 2. Dray (BC) 50-3; 3. Whidden (BC) 42-1

Long jump: 1. Mahoney (BC) 22-3; 2. Wilkes (MIT) 21-5 1/4; 3. Wilson (MIT) 20-8

High jump: 1. McAloon (BC) 6-2; 2. Mahoney (BC) 5-10; 3. Daniel (MIT) 5-8

Pole vault: 1. Wilson (MIT) 14-0; 2. D'Ambra (BC) 13-0; 2. Winsberg (MIT) 12-6

50 yard dash: 1. Fitzmaurice (BC) 5.6; 2. Banks (MIT); 3. Wilkes (MIT)

45 yard hurdles: 1. McVane (BC) 6.0; 2. Mahoney (BC); 3. Wesson

600 yard run: 1. Charland (BC) 1:14.6; 2. Travato (BC) 1:15.6; 3. Hansen (MIT) 1:16.9

1000 yard run: 1. Francis (BC) 2:20.9; 2. MacDonald (BC) 2:23.4; 3. Stanislawzyk (BC) 2:24.1

1 mile: 1. MacDonald (BC) 4:27.8; 2. Kaufmann (MIT)

4:28.3; 3. Desmond (BC) 4:32.5

2 mile: 1. Swanborn (BC) 9:47.0; 2. Liquori (BC) 9:47.0; 3. Boyle (BC) 9:57.6

1 mile relay: 1. BC (Sharlend, Peters, Fitzmaurice, Kilarney) 3:40.0; 2. MIT (Wilkes, Killough, Leimkuhler, Banks) 3:41.6

2 mile relay: 1. MIT (Hansen, Baerman, Carlson, Kaufmann) 8:26.4; 2. BC 8:29.2

MIT vs. Bates (68-41)

35 lb. weight: 1. Wood (B) 56-8 1/4; 2. Moore (MIT) 55-7; 3. Pearson (MIT) 53-8 1/4

Shot put: 1. Moore (MIT) 50-1 1/4; 2. Wood (B) 47-9 1/2; 3. Cedrone (B) 45-6 1/4

Long jump: 1. Wilson (MIT) 21-2 1/2; 2. Killough (MIT) 21-1/4; 3. S. Bear (MIT) 20-4 1/2

High jump: 1. Bardaglis (B) 6-2; 2. Young (B) 5-10; 3. Ryan (MIT) 5-6

Pole vault: 1. Wilson (MIT) 14-6;

2. Wells (B) 13-0; 3. Weisber (MIT) 12-6

45 yard highs: 1. Young (B) 6.3; 2. Wesson (MIT); 3. Whitake (B)

50 yard dash: 1. Banks (MIT) 5.7; 2. Chiesa (MIT); 3. Littlefield (B)

600 yard run: 1. McIntyre (B) 1:15.9; 2. Hansen (MIT) 1:16.2; 3. Borden (MIT) 1:16.6

1000 yard run: 1. Baerman (MIT) 2:25.0; 2. Bradford (B) 2:25.4; 3. Puffe (MIT) 2:28.0

1 mile: 1. Kaufmann (MIT) 4:28.8; 2. Carlson (MIT) 4:29.8; 3. Keenan (B) 4:34.9

2 mile: 1. Carlson (MIT) 9:50.6; 2. Davison (MIT) 9:56.1; 3. Baumler (MIT) 10:01.6

1 mile relay: 1. Bates (Littlefield, Bivens, Wicks, MacIntyre) 3:41.0; 2. MIT, 3:41.8

2 mile relay: 1. MIT (Ryan, Baerman, Hansen, Kaufmann) 8:28.7; 2. Bates 8:32.0

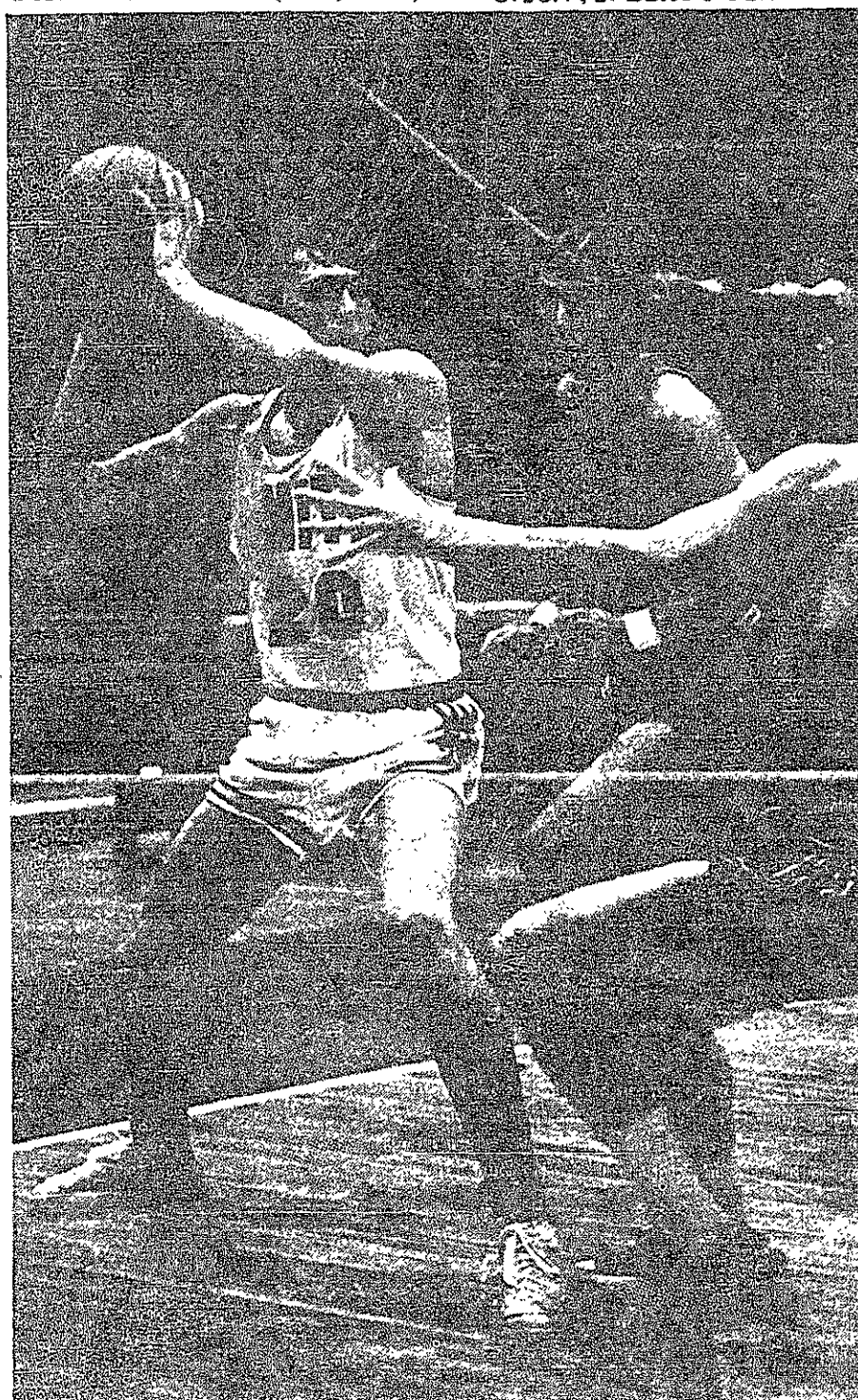


photo by Dave Green

Jerry Hudson '73, at 6'4", MIT's center and team captain, is shown in action in the season opener last Tuesday night, which MIT dropped to Eckerd, 55-48. On Saturday MIT avenged last year's loss to Norwich, 64-48. The team travels to Brandeis tonight, and then will meet Bowdoin in Rockwell Cage on Saturday.



X-mas

CONVOCATION

REFRESHMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT !!!!!

December 15

NOON

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